

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

Vol. 19. No. 22.

FORSYTH, MISSOURI. THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

Four Pages.

Last Week's Frost may Have Hurt the Fruit, but the Bass Crop was not Hurt. They're Striking now!

Some Hints on Spraying.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has issued several bulletins on spraying of fruit trees and vines, written by W. L. Howard, which we consolidate as follows:

Peaches.

First spraying.—A few days after the blooming period, when the calyx tube or "shuck" is just dropping off from the little peaches, spray with arsenate of lead paste, 2 pounds, lime 4 pounds, water 50 gallons. (Slake the lime, mix the arsenate with a little water and pour in, then add water to make 50 gallons.)

Second spraying.—Three weeks after the first application, use arsenate of lead paste 1 1/2 pounds, the Scott self-boiled lime-sulphur 8-8-50. This kind of lime-sulphur cannot be bought, so it must be made at home. Slake 8 lbs. of lime in a box or large vessel. When it begins to simmer from its own heat, stir in 8 pounds of fine sulphur. Stop the simmering or boiling at the end of eight or ten minutes by pouring on cold water. Strain the mixture into a barrel, add the lead arsenate prepared as above, and water to make 50 gallons.

Peaches are sprayed in order to prevent the brown rot which destroys the fruit near ripening time. To aid in preventing the rot, it is necessary to poison the curculio insect which is responsible for spreading the disease.

Sometimes a third application will be necessary. This should be made one month before the fruit is ripe with self-boiled lime sulphur 8-8-50. It is not necessary to add any poison. The commercial lime sulphur, even when greatly diluted, is not safe for spraying peaches, as it is liable to cause injury to both fruit and foliage.

Cherries.

First spraying.—After the leaves have begun to come out but before blossoms open, using Bordeaux mixture (2 lbs. copper sulphate, 3 lbs. lime and 50 gallons of water) or some form of lime sulphur, either the commercial or the self-boiled.

Second spraying.—As soon as the calyx tube is off the young fruit, use arsenate of lead paste 2 lbs., Bordeaux mixture 2-3-50, self-boiled lime sulphur 7-7-50, or commercial lime sulphur 1 1/4 gallons with water enough to make 50 gallons of the solution.

These two sprayings are to control the leaf spots and powdery mildew, and to poison the curculio insect which punctures the fruit.

Third spraying: Just after the fruit is off, using Bordeaux mixture 2-3-50, self-boiled lime sulphur 7-7-50, or commercial lime sulphur 1 1/2 gallons to 48 1/2 gallons of water. This is to keep the leaves healthy in order that good strong fruit buds may be formed for next year's fruit crop.

Powdery mildew is likely to be very bad on young cherry trees, particularly those growing in the nursery row. Such trees should be sprayed three or four times with the Bordeaux mixture or one of the lime sulphurs as mentioned above.

Apples.

First spraying.—Just after the first clusters of leaves have opened in spring but before the blossoms have unfolded, using either Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50 or commercial lime sulphur 1 1/2 gallons and water to make 50 gallons. For preventing apple scab, which causes most of the speckled and knotty apples found in many orchards.

Second spraying.—Immediately after the majority of the blossoms have fallen, using commercial lime sulphur 1 1/2 gallons, 3 pounds arsenate of lead paste thoroughly dissolved in a bucket of water, water to make 50 gallons. To prevent scab and codling moth.

Third spraying.—Two or three weeks after the blossoms fall, use either Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur as for first spraying, adding 2-2 pounds of arsenate of lead for insect pests. Bordeaux or lime sulphur to prevent apple scab, apple blotch, black rot and other diseases.

In north Missouri three sprayings are sufficient. In south Missouri where there is danger of bitter rot, two or three additional sprayings will be needed. The fourth should be given six weeks after the blossoms fall, using Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 or 5-5-50, adding 2 1/2 pounds of arsenate of lead if there are signs of a late brood of codling moth. Other sprayings may be given at intervals of two weeks,

using Bordeaux 5-5-50. Lime sulphur is not reliable for preventing bitter rot.

Grapes.

The worst enemy of the grape in Missouri is the black rot. If the soil is fertile and the vines healthy it is easy to grow perfect grapes (that is, grapes free from rot and worms) by covering the clusters with 2-pound paper sacks. The sacks may be had at the grocery store for about \$1 per thousand. The sacks must be put on as soon as the fruit is formed. If rot gets started, the sacks are no protection. The sacks are pinned on or fastened by wrapping around the mouth with short pieces of wire. Half-acre vineyards or larger should be protected by spraying. The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends the following system:

When the third leaf has appeared on the young shoots, spray with Bordeaux mixture 5-5-50. If the season is wet and warm, black rot is hard to control. In the grape districts of the north the growers expect to spray four times at intervals of two weeks. Possibly two or three applications will be sufficient in Missouri, but much depends upon whether the disease has been bad in former years, and whether the dried bunches which died from the rot have been removed from the vineyard. Careful annual pruning is a great help in controlling the rot, and other diseases and insect pests.

Spraying Outfit.

A barrel spraying outfit, fitted with hose, nozzle, etc., mounted on wheels in the form of a push cart, may be had, complete, for \$25 or \$30. A pump alone, to be mounted on a barrel at home and hauled in a wagon when when spraying, will cost from \$12 to \$20. A barrel sprayer will handle probably ten acres of fruit trees or vineyard. A bucket sprayer costing \$3.50 to \$8 may be used for spraying a dozen trees or less. The small hand compressed air and knapsack outfits costing from \$5 to \$15 are very good for handling berry patches, nursery stock, potatoes and small vineyards. The working parts of the pump should be made of brass, which is not corroded by the spraying salts.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

At Rest.

Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial, which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you, but rejoice in so much as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings, that when His glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy.—1 Peter 4:12, 13.

A better understanding of this quotation was shown, when God with His never failing wisdom and infinite mercy and grace sent the angel called death to relieve the intense suffering of Mrs. Amanda Blankenship, who took her departure across the dark, chilly sea of death to a home whose loveliness and beauty shall never end, on Friday, March 13, 1914, about 12 o'clock, aged 69 years 4 months 14 days.

Amanda Nance was born near Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, October 29, 1844. When she was about five or six years old her mother died, leaving her the care of her grandmother Nance, who resided in Kentucky, with whom she stayed the most of the time until she was sixteen years old, when, on December 27, 1860, she married James Blankenship, a young man of Lincoln county, Ky. After their marriage they lived in Kentucky for about nineteen or twenty years, when they came to Missouri and settled the old Blankenship homestead near what is now Nance post office. To their union twelve children were born, eleven of whom are living, the children being Jesse Blankenship of Chadwick, Wm. Blankenship and Mrs. Lucinda Holt of Protem, Mrs. Martha Wolf, Mrs. Ora Hankins and Mrs. Margaret Taber of Nance, Mrs. Ellen Owen of Protem, Jacky (who died in infancy), Thomas, Noah, and Eddie and Freddie (twins), all of Nance.

For many years Mrs. Blankenship was in poor health. Despite the best medical advice that could be secured her sufferings grew more intense as time went on, when about a year ago a plain case of cancer developed, which was the immediate cause of her death. She was laid to rest in the Nance cemetery on March 14, 1914, at about 4 o'clock. Rev. William Roberts de-

livered a short talk at the side of the grave.

For many years she has been converted and living a Christian life as a member of the General Baptist church at Nance. Often before her death she talked of being prepared and ready to meet death, knowing that the Beautiful Giver of eternal life had prepared for her a home where suffering, pain and sorrow never come.

The last few days before the end, most of her children, with her aged companion, assisted by many kind friends and neighbors, were by her bedside to soothe her pain by their ministering kindness.

But now mother, companion, friend and neighbor is gone. The old arm chair is vacant. The love for mother is so great giving her up seems almost impossible, for when adversity, sorrow and trials had come with awful force, her love still clung to her children through it all, with an encouraging smile upon her cheerful face.

There is nothing beautiful, grand or good in this life compared to that life, just over there with God and His glorious angel band. And God says we have a home there if we only desire to dwell forever with our loved ones gone on before. And now

When we hear the music ringing
In the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angels' voices singing
Gladly bid us welcome home,
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In that land of life and glory,
Shall we know our mother there?
When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends that greet us
In that glorious spirit land?

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

Oh, ye weary, sad and tossed ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall know the loved and just ones
In that land of perfect day.

State vs Arch Williams, false affidavit, continued, to be dismissed.

State vs J W Bedford et al, gambling, continued.

State vs Roy Bedford et al, gambling, continued.

State vs Tom Campbell, violating local option law, stay. 2 cases.

State vs Jesse Heuszel, disturbing religious worship.

State vs Ernest White, carrying concealed weapons.

State vs Cy Pierce, violating local option law.

State vs Elbert Lawrence, giving liquor to minor.

State vs Elbert Lawrence, violating local option law.

State vs Russell Siler, disturbing religious worship.

State vs Jim Hensley, violating local option law.

State vs Leonard Coker, burglary and larceny.

State vs Leonard Coker, arson.

State vs W T Neale, carrying concealed weapons.

State vs Rufe Brazeal, carrying concealed weapons.

State vs Walter Moore, carrying concealed weapons.

State vs Tom Cox, killing a mule.

State vs Charles Reuter et al, wrecking train.

State vs Everett Davidson et al, interfering with an officer.

State vs Cy Pierce, petit larceny. 2 cases.

State vs Clifton Hunter, petit larceny.

State vs Harvey Gideon, permitting minor to play pool.

State vs W A Braden et al, petit larceny.

State vs Ed Day, carrying concealed weapons.

State vs Wm Reese, violating local option law. 7 cases.

State vs Lee Florence, carrying concealed weapons.

State vs Clarence Cummings, common assault.

State vs G W Rutledge, common assault.

State vs Homer Clarkson et al, common assault.

State vs Walker Creed, common assault.

CIVIL DOCKET.

L B Howard vs J F Lambeth et al, suit on note, continued.

Jesse Nance vs George W Stradman et al, title, continued.

National Bank of the Republic vs Frederick C Smith, suit on note, continued.

L W Selsor vs Ozark Power & Water Co., damages, continued.

C F Lawing vs Ozark Power & Water Co., damages, continued.

Alice Arnold vs W J Arnold, divorce, continued.

Josie Dowell vs George Dowell divorce, continued.

H T Oliver vs Belle Oliver, divorce, continued.

Andrew E Sartor vs Mary E. Sartor, divorce, continued.

J P Compton vs M F Crawford, suit on account, appealed from J. P.

W F Schaller vs Laura Schaller, divorce.

Theodore C Hessler vs Marthetta Hessler, divorce.

L S Stark vs Jessie Stark, divorce.

Charles Reese vs Lillie Reese, divorce.

Nettie Currier vs Dennis Currier, divorce.

E G Hancock vs Maria Octavia Hancock, divorce.

Lucinda McCord et al vs J F Lambeth et al, damages and rent.

C A Timmons vs Wm W Cupp et al, damages.

August Heuszel vs William Wright, damages.

J W Stogsdill vs Ozark Power & Water Co., damages.

Taney County Bank vs J F Lambeth and Ellen Lambeth, suit on note.

Wm B Sanford vs J K Ross and Annie Ross, partition.

A J White et al vs Austin White et al, partition.

B C Brown et al vs James C Turabo et al, title.

M E Belt vs George E Blake; title.

W A Belt vs Robert F Hubbard, title.

Will W Johnson vs Stella L Sampey et al, title.

J M Holliday vs Chas P Parker et al, title.

James M Campbell vs W J Shenk et al, foreclosure.

C M Carlyle vs C T Marsh, replevin, appealed from J. P.

Chas H Groom vs L E Vanatta, foreclosure.

F J Long vs J W Long, bill in equity.

John N Ellison et al vs George F Bump et al, foreclosure.

Bank of Branson vs J S McKnight et al, attachment.

Holland Banking Co vs Elbert E Smith, foreclosure.

Martin Anderson vs J F Layton, ejectment.

R L Sims vs C W Sperlin, attachment.

John R Buell vs M L Hefflin et al, mechanics lien enforced.

Chas Bonesteel vs Louise Walker, mechanics lien enforced.

There are some other cases to be tried at this term of court that have not yet been docketed.

AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE LEARNING ROADS' VALUE.

The Nation Awakening to Benefits of Improved Highways.

One of the strangest things in the history of the development of this country is that the people as a nation waited until the last few years to realize what good roads meant to civilization. They waited until after the great era of railroad building was long since over and the United States had become a world leader industrially. It seems that the economic value of first class highways ought to have been just as apparent seventy-five years ago as it is now, but nearly everything else in the way of providing general means of transportation was done before we began to consider the road problem in its true significance. Despite the obvious fact that the American people grapple with only a few vital problems at a time, the long delay of the good roads movement can hardly be explained.

But the people are not destined to travel in mud and ruts forever. The belated good roads movement has started in earnest, and there is every reason to believe that it will be carried on successfully until no European nation can boast of as good thoroughfares as ours. It is a pioneer movement, and it is a well known fact that as pioneers Americans have no superiors. The campaign of agitation, which began to attract general attention two or three years ago, has made marvelous headway. Public opinion has been affected in practically every county in the United States. More speeches have been made and more printer's ink consumed in the discussion of the road problem in the last two years than in any previous twenty-five years. Scores of organizations, local and national, have been started for the purpose of stimulating public sentiment and urging enabling legislation. Hundreds of commercial associations in towns and cities have taken up the problem, and thousands of public spirited men have contributed liberally of their money for the furtherance of the cause. Distinguished civil engineers are devoting their time and labor to the solution of construction problems, and many eminent statesmen are studying the situation with a view to helping frame and put through the necessary legislation. Borough, township and county fiscal authorities are replacing incompetent supervisors with skilled road engineers. And, what means more than can be easily imagined, a very large number of rural taxpayers are beginning to realize that good roads of all public conveniences are a vital necessity.—Collier's Weekly.

WOMEN ROAD WORKERS.

Philippine Females Do as Much Work as the Men on Highways.

One would hardly think that a woman could ever outwear a man when it comes to heavy road work, but such is nevertheless the case in the Philippines. In the construction of the Paoy-Currimao road it is recalled that at one time there were approximately 500 women and girls employed daily, notes the Engineering News. These feminine workers, receiving from 20 to 25 or 35 centavos per day, according to their strength and ability, are most efficient when materials for subgrade, surfacing or gravel and sand for concrete are to be carried a short distance. They tie up their skirts or "pandling" to be less hampered as they work and wield shovels, lead, carry and empty their baskets with a zeal that outclasses the men.

In the construction of subgrade, Paoy-Currimao road, it was required to haul material about one-half a kilometer at one point. This was accomplished with women workers. Men loaded the baskets at the borrow pits. They are carried on the head.

As may be imagined, there is considerable talking done as the work progresses, especially in the afternoon, when the women begin to tire. On concrete work women are used to advantage carrying sand, gravel and water. They are not strong enough to mix concrete for any length of time, so men are employed for that purpose.

A New Road Material.

A new road material designed to stand hard usage from automobiles is being tried by a Swiss engineer, W. Erlich, and is said to consist of a mixture of broken stone about the size of a hazelnut, but not limestone, with a binding material whose composition is not divulged by the inventor. In the present process the stone is heated at first from 100 to 150 degrees C. and mixed at this temperature with the melted composition. When in use the mass is remelt